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ANNABELLA McCRAE

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"The history of man's mind is largely to be found in the family to which he belonged, the teachers he has had, the friends he has made, the aspects of nature he has loved, the books he has read, the work he has tried to do, and the free play of spontaneity."¹

Annabella McCrae was born of Scottish parentage in St. Louis, Province of Quebec, Canada, in 1863. Her father, John McCrae, a farmer, was described as physically stalwart, strong minded, and sometimes domineering. Nevertheless, he was of a social nature and very fond of children. The mother, Anne McCallum, who came from a fine family, was ambitious, hard working, and thrifty. This she needed to be with their growing family of five. She died three days after Annabella's birth but the baby was christened and named by the mother at her deathbed. Thus it came about that the baby Annabella was taken to the home of a devoted, elderly aunt whose own family was then grown up; was reared by her and consequently separated from her brothers and sisters.

She was frequently visited by her father until he was taken from her by a fatal accident seven years later.

Her Aunt Mary was a woman of staunch religious principles, strongly Victorian and insistent upon the proprieties of that time, although she was not severe in her discipline. Athletics were considered unsuitable for girls. She was fond of reading but she was not allowed fairy tales. Even Robinson Crusoe was a rare concession to childish taste. There were few playmates and fewer diversions for Annabella who was a vigorous, healthy youngster, longing to romp and play and to see something happening. She loved all nature, especially the change of seasons; loved growing plants and the opening buds rather than flowers in full bloom. Given seeds to plant, she watched eagerly for results, then, getting impatient, she dug them up and regretfully hurried to stick them back into the earth.

Aunt Mary was compassionate and generous to those less fortunate than herself. On her visits of mercy, laden with jellies and broth, she often took her niece along to help her. This pleased the child whose consideration for the unfortunate was then as now a fundamental characteristic. Although she loved her aunt dearly, the child felt the home atmosphere repressive.

Annabella's primary education, excellently conducted by a cousin-tutor, was followed by attendance at a good private school. There she enjoyed the companionship of other children and, excepting arithmetic, all of her studies. She ardently desired to be a teacher but partly because of financial reverses and partly because of her aunt's wish for her companionship, her desire for advanced education was frustrated at that time. Further schooling was believed useless for one who would never need to earn her living. This pause in her formal education was always a cause of much regret.

Later the family moved to Montreal where her aunt died when Annabella was eighteen years old. After that other relatives invited the lonely girl to share their homes. It was in one of these homes that she learned housekeeping. During this period she had a happy, normal, social life.

Through the influence of a cousin who was training to be a nurse at the McLean Hospital for mental diseases, then at Somerville, Massachusetts, Miss McCrae decided to be a trained nurse. Her brother tried to discourage her, saying she was not fitted for this occupation because she "was too impulsive and too intolerant." Nevertheless, she applied for admission and entered McLean Hospital Training School in 1890. After she was graduated successfully in 1892 she applied for a postgraduate course at the Massachusetts General Hospital Training School for Nurses and was accepted. While waiting for admission she

¹ Gordon, Dr. George A. *My Education and Religion*.

entered a private school in Montreal for additional preparation, especially in mathematics.

The regular postgraduate course at the Massachusetts General Hospital was one year but Miss McCrae requested six months' additional experience. Following graduation in 1895 she went to the Quincy Hospital, Quincy, Massachusetts, as assistant superintendent of the hospital for a period of seven years. In 1902 she began her long service at the Massachusetts General Hospital, first as second assistant of nurses, later as first assistant with teaching and various other responsibilities. Because her teaching ability was so outstanding, she was assigned to the position of full-time instructor of nursing practice January 1, 1912. This position was occupied with exceptional prestige until 1934. During these years Miss McCrae taught nearly two thousand students during the four most impressionable months of their training.

In the summer of 1916 she went to Teachers College, Columbia University, to take courses which would help her to learn the newer methods of teaching nursing procedures. Attendance at other courses followed, until in 1933 the number had grown to six. She characteristically chose the more difficult subjects, did more than the required work, and then came home to practice what she had learned.

She did World War service at Camp Devens. She was granted a leave of absence from her home school for the summer of 1918 to organize and to teach the course of nursing practice at that branch of the Army School of Nursing.

Miss McCrae carried her full share of the early work of the professional organizations of the state. She was among the nurses who attended the meeting in Fanueil Hall in 1903 to organize the Massachusetts State Nurses' Association. For nine years she was chairman of the Census Committee whose duty it was to gather credentials of the schools whose alumnae associations wished to join the state association. For two years she was one of the councillors of the state association. She was also one of the early members of the Massachusetts League of Nursing Education and for a time was secretary-treasurer. She was one of the five nurses who formed the original committee to found the Suffolk County Nurses Central Directory and was one of those who pledged themselves to finance this project. Each advanced \$100 for the original budget. For nine years she served as president of the Sick Relief Committee of her alumnae. In 1924 she was among the organizers of the Anne Strong Club for instructors of nursing; she suggested the name and through all the succeeding years was an active member of the club.

During the years of 1920-25 Miss McCrae, while carrying a full-time job and without leave of absence, wrote her book, *Procedures in Nursing*. Volume 1 was published in 1923 and Volume 2 in 1925. In 1927 these two volumes were combined to make one book of five hundred and thirty-nine pages. In the spring of 1933 Miss McCrae was given a leave of absence to begin revision of this textbook. There were six reprintings of the book in this country and portions of it were translated and printed in Turkish and Chinese.

October 1, 1934 she resigned her position and took up her residence in The Pioneer, a pleasant and conveniently located Y.W.C.A. Hotel. The following year might be termed a sabbatical year. Her actual retirement dates from October 1, 1935.

National appreciation of Miss McCrae's contribution to nursing education was expressed in 1934 by the bestowal of the Saunders Medal for Distinguished Service in the Cause of Nursing.

It is easy to trace the hereditary influence of both parents, and of the home environment upon Miss McCrae during her most formative years. A more colorful personality, combined with a strong character, would be hard to find—quick and positive in her opinions, forceful, autocratic, and conscientious to the

last degree; acutely aware of what she believed to be her own defects but doggedly determined to bring out perfection in her students. A believer in military discipline and fiercely devoted to the reputation of the hospital and the school, her goal was to turn out nurses who would hold the patients' welfare and comfort as their first consideration, meanwhile making their nursing technique as perfect as circumstances would allow. Woe unto the student who was caught slipping!

Her postgraduate courses show how relentlessly she drove herself to keep up with new demands in nursing and teaching methods. Her interest, energy, and resourcefulness were amazing. Shot through all this tremendous urge to perfect herself and her pupils was a spontaneous and lively sense of humor and a devastating frankness that made her classes anything but a monotonous ritual. By the more than nineteen hundred pupils who have passed through her classroom, she is undoubtedly one of the most respected and loved of their teachers. It would be impossible for any one of them to forget her admonitions for perfection or her scorn for slackness.

Miss McCrae has many devoted friends. The hundreds of letters and cards received from her former pupils and painstakingly answered are among the evidences of her capacity for loyal friendship. She is still keenly interested in the careers of the students and in the entire field of nursing education. She is also interested in public affairs and is a faithful member of the Old South Church of Boston.

Although not in the best of health, she is full of vigor and looks much younger than her years. There are few of the usual signs of age. Truly it may be said of her, "Age cannot wither, nor custom stale her infinite variety."

SARA E. PARSONS

The writer wishes to acknowledge her appreciation for the cordial cooperation of MISS SALLY JOHNSON and MISS RUTH SLEEPER in the composition of this sketch.

1930

MISS SARA E. PARSONS
125 AUDUBON ROAD, SUITE 36
BOSTON, MASS.

Nov. 16, 1928

Dear Sally:-

It seems to me that the outstanding qualities of Miss McCrae's teaching are first, her untiring persistence in maintaining individual practice of the methods taught. Second, her constant endeavor to correlate theory with practice and constant research for new light on her work.

Added to these qualities she is really fond of her students and succeeds in

^(usually)
inspiring them with her own
high ideals of thoroughness.

I am looking out at a lovely
New moon and am about to
tune to cocoa, crackers, dried-
beef, pickles & cookies!

Wish you were here to join
me & I'd make you serve
toast.

Affectionately -

Sara E. P.

Thank you, Dr. Faxon

1934

A. McCrac

Madam President, Members and Friends of the

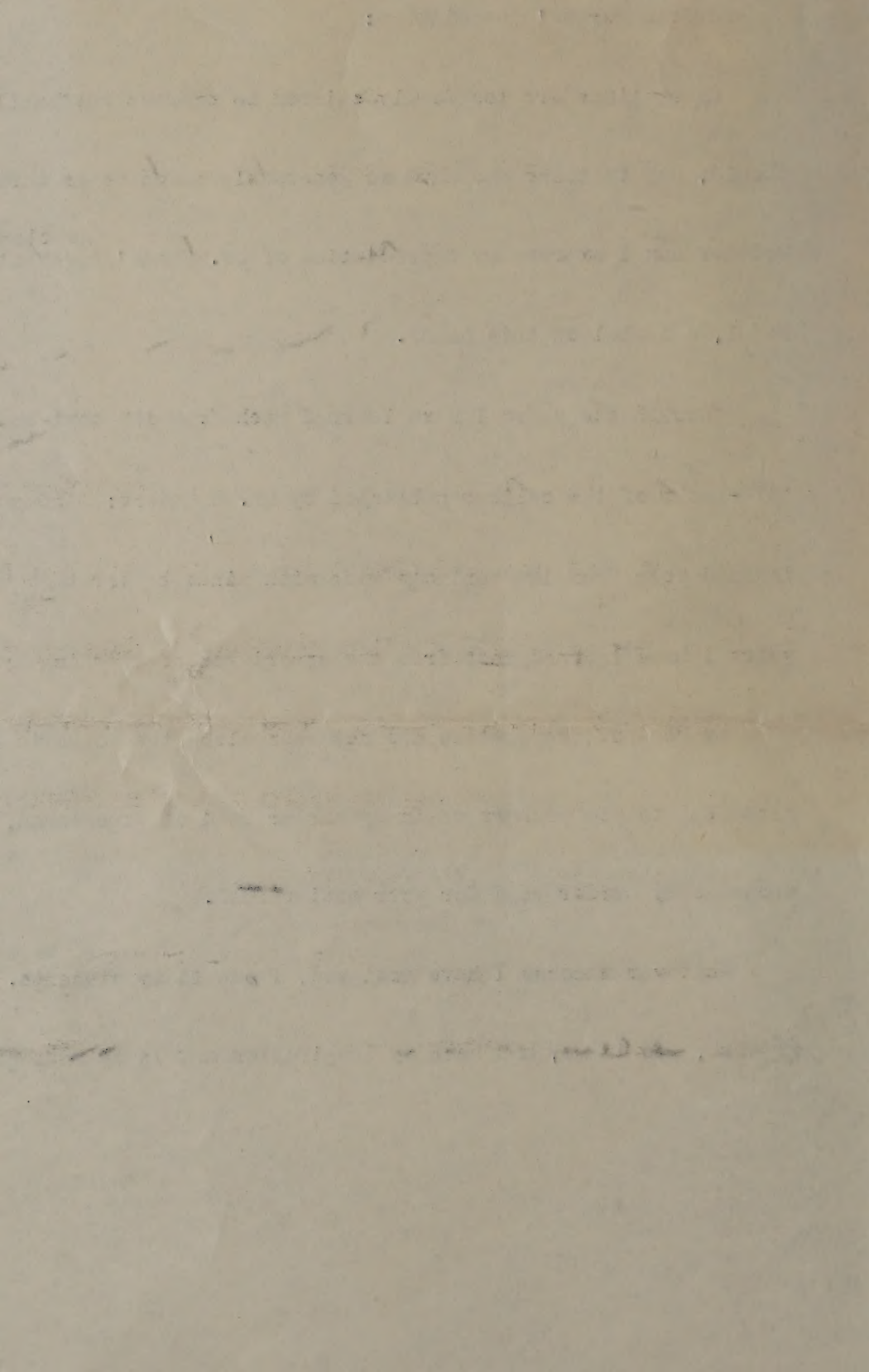
American Nurses' Association:

My emotions are too deeply stirred to express rationally what I would, and should, say to those who have so generously named me as a recipient of this honor. Neither can I express my appreciation of Dr. Faxon's ^{gracious} presentation of the Saunder's Medal, a symbol of this honor.

Through the years I have learned much from the text-books of nursing; text-books of the caliber published by Mr. Saunders; through the years I have learned more from the contacts made with minds better than my own; through the years I have learned most from the experience of teaching my students.

My road of preparation has not been along the academic road. I would not recommend to you younger women my harder road of experience, yet I would not exchange my harder road for your easier road.

Whatever success I have achieved, I owe to my students. Their faith in my work, and in me, has been my inspiration and is my most precious possession.



**MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL
NURSES' ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION**

A LAWN PARTY

In MISS McCRAE'S Honor

will be given on

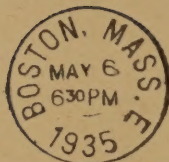
The Bulfinch Lawn, May 28, 1935

From 3.30 to 6.00 P.M.

Please enter through Main Entrance of Hospital

If it rains, Party will be held in Rotunda, Administration Building

WALBORG PETERSON, Corresponding Secretary



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

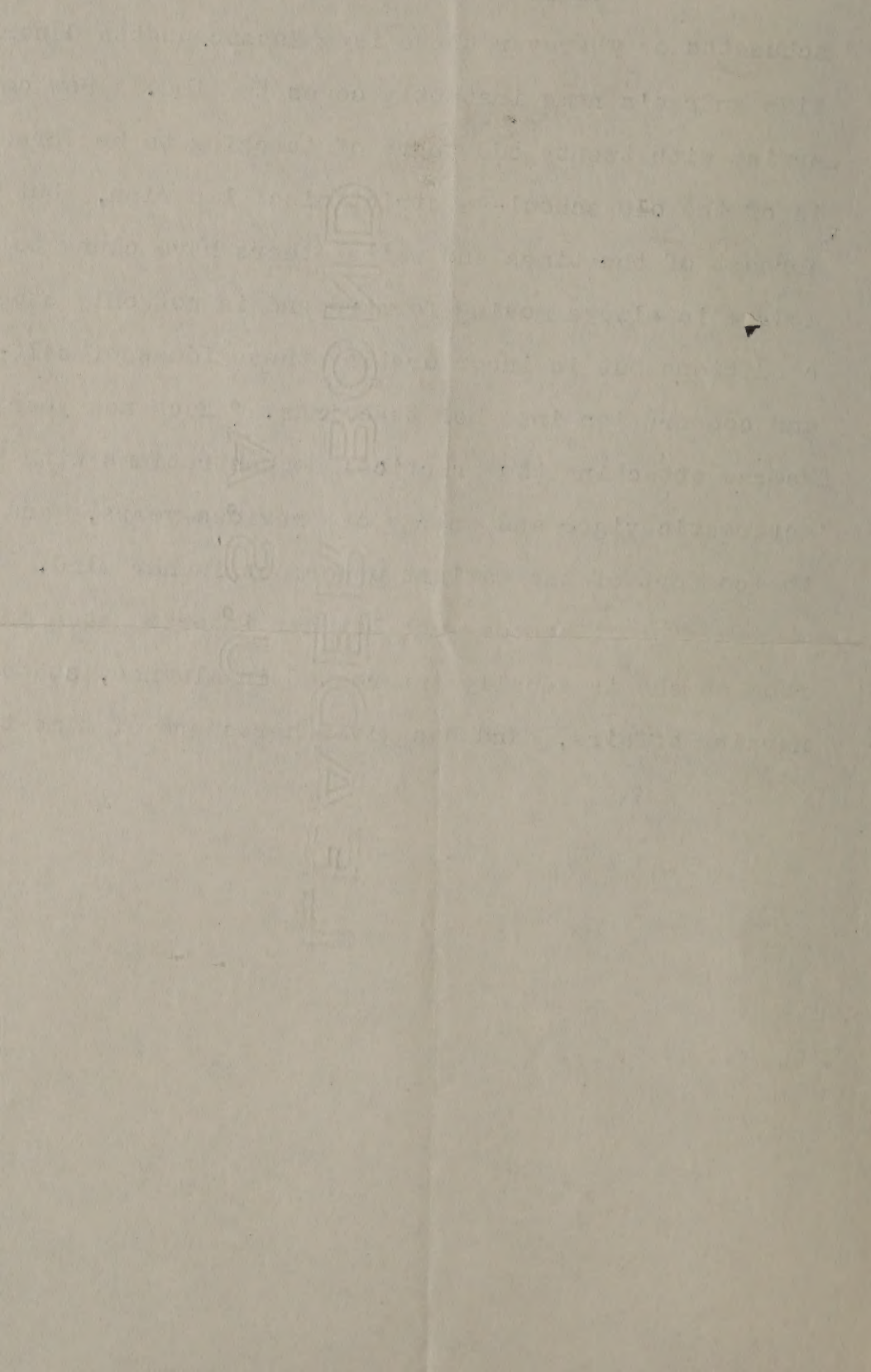
BARBARA WILLIAMS.

41 HYDE ST..

NEWTON HIGHLANDS, MASS.

At the mention of instructors, especially in Massachusetts or wherever there is a Massachusetts General graduate, Miss McCrae's name instantly comes to mind. How could it be otherwise with twenty odd years of teaching to her credit! Miss McCrae is of the old school--a strict disciplinarian, but she has kept abreast of the times and while others have clung to old ideas Miss McCrae is always moving forward and is not only studying changing conditions but is incorporating these ideas of self-expression and cooperation into her teachings. Each new year finds Miss McCrae attacking the practical demonstrations with the same characteristic vigor and energy of previous years, and always with the comfort of the patient uppermost in her mind.

She does not let her interest stop in the classroom as she is equally interested in alumnae, state, and national nursing affairs, and has given her share of time to them.



Miss McCrae was born in the Province of Quebec, is of Highland Scotch parentage, and was educated in public and private schools. In 1891 she came to the United States to enter the McLean Hospital Training School for Nurses, from which she graduated in 1893, and where she remained for six months as a head nurse. Miss McCrae then entered the Massachusetts General Hospital Training School for Nurses, graduating in 1895, and during the following seven years was assistant superintendent at the Quincy Hospital.

In 1902 the school at the Massachusetts General Hospital was re-organized and Miss McCrae was appointed part-time instructor and assistant to Miss Dolliver, the superintendent of the school. In 1912 she was made full-time instructor in nursing, and is still holding that important position, teaching with the vigor and energy which is so characteristic of her work.

In the summer of 1926 Miss McCrae attended Teachers College, New York; in 1925 took the course in Psychology of Teaching, given by the State Department of Education, and in 1926 took the course in Principles of Methods of Teaching in Secondary Schools at Boston University.

Miss McCrae was a charter member of the Massachusetts State Nurses' Association, and Chairman of its Census Committee. She has been secretary and treasurer of the Massachusetts League of Nursing Education, and for eight years, President of the Sick Relief Association of her Alumnae. During the summer of 1918 she was released for service in the Army School of Nursing at Camp Devens where she taught nursing.

As full-time instructor Miss McCrae has taught the Principles and Practice of Nursing to one thousand four hundred and ninety-young women, - seventy of whom have, themselves, become full-time instructors.

It is a simple task to outline Miss McCrae's activities. It is not so simple to explain why she is one of the greatest teachers of nursing.

that the profession has known. What qualities does she possess that enables her to start off these students of hers with a momentum that many of them never lose? Why is that her form rises before her students registering accusation or disappointment when they have allowed themselves to fall below their best? On such occasions they may think of her probable words of chastisement, but more clearly they think of those days in the class room where she constantly set them the example of her own best. They recall the example of a teacher who never clung to old ideas, but was always changing her methods to meet new situations. They remember teaching that was characterized by concrete knowledge and a craftsmanship that carried with it the finish of an artist; teaching characterized by a spirit and a dramatic power that gave life to the subject and fire to the student. Miss McCrae teaches the theory of nursing with its technique, and what is more important, she preaches and practices that principle of Fredericka Fleidner's: "The soul of service must not be sacrificed to the technique."

One of her graduates writes of her: "She was able to determine the capacity and individual differences of each student, and challenging the ability that she found in us, she relentlessly held us to our best. As students we often resented this. As graduates we cherish it. Thus did she prepare and steel us for the responsible duties before us. Thus she developed in us qualities of self-control, self-reliance, courage and initiative. She also developed in us a loyalty for and a pride in the vocation which we had chosen."

Miss McCrae's pupils working throughout the length and breadth of the land acknowledge an unmeasurable personal and professional debt to her. They well know that the only coin in which she desires or accepts payment of this debt is in the coin of a high standard for their own personal and professional life. Because of Miss McCrae's example as a woman, a nurse,

and a teacher, hundreds of her graduates have earnestly endeavored to pay to her their debt of honor.

Edited at M. G. H.

Wm. by 58

MISS MCCRAE

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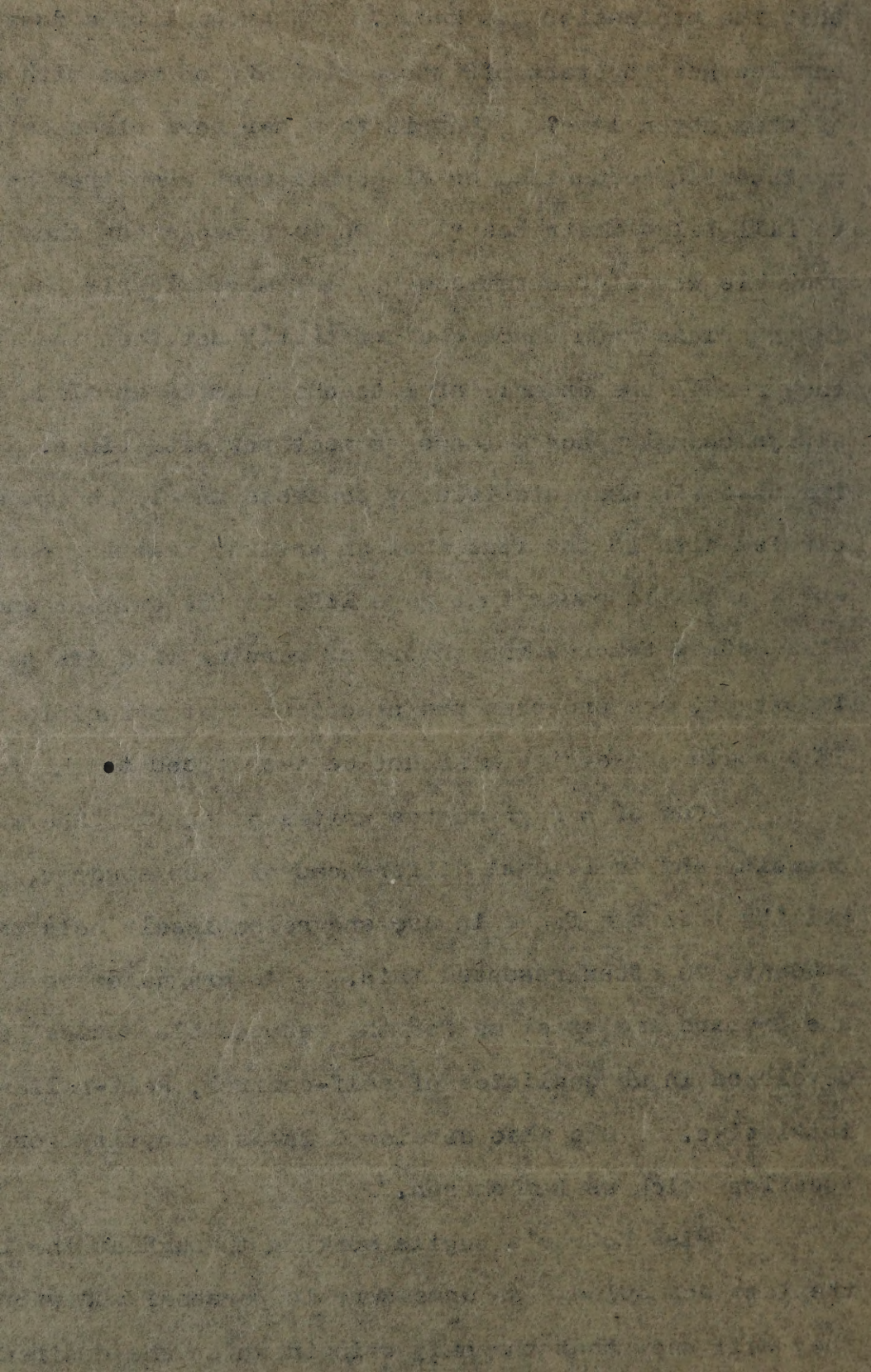
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Edited at M. G. H.

1898
1902
6

1828
1902
26

1928
1993
35

(5)

Miss McCrae.

Unswerving in her loyalty to the highest ^{traditions} ~~ideals~~ of her profession; uncompromising in her devotion to the ideals that dominate her life and which she burns to see dominant in ours; seeing each of us, with faults to be sure, but an individual with promise of development; loving her work with the same zeal now as always; exemplifying in her own daily practise the rule of Frederike Eljedner that "the soul of service must not be sacrificed to the technique"; searching and keen in her ^{ti} ~~criticisms~~ criticisms which include herself, equally with others, a criticism which is born of her desire to see perfection wrought of our human tendencies to fall short; be

Believer in the essential goodness of human nature, and in the ~~forces which make for right~~ forces that make for righteousness, with a faith that cannot be quenched by temporary difficulty or vicissitude; tenderhearted to those in trouble; generous in hospitality and of herself, ready to lend the listening ear, and interested in each graduate though her work take her to the ends of the earth; humble and unassuming in her search for knowledge; holding fast to that which has proved worthwhile in the past, yet open to try what is worthwhile in the present; fired with a sense of justice which is broad enough to embrace mercy, kindness and compassion, and which cannot be swayed by prejudice; fearless in her avowal of what she feels is right; loving beauty ^{and} sensitive to ^{their} ~~its~~ manifestations in nature and art, all of this and more is Miss McCrae. She is for those of us who know her and love her, first of all a woman, wise with the experiences of a lifetime, and after that, an inspiration as nurse, teacher, and friend.

We salute her as one of the pioneers of the ages, whose ignoring

of self, dauntless courage, and undimmed vision have enabled them to make a definite and unique contribution to human progress. Her influence has extended far beyond the limits of the class room where she has taught so many of us the first principles of the care of the sick. As long as we live we shall feel the richer for having had her life touch ours and be more conscious of our obligation to live as worthily as she.

Margaret Dieter

Miss Steyer.

Could find some one who would type this with the
copies on ones, this? Think it must have been done
when that article for League pamphlet was written by Miss
Parsons with help by RB + AG. I think picture for
newspaper in folder is first as we have - and one
used for pamphlet - which was in Walcott. J.

working on this

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To Miss McCrue.

A woman of unusual creative imagination, generosity, sympathy and humor, with a commanding presence and rare modesty.

A nurse and teacher with a deep respect for the art that she demonstrated.

Her teaching was characterized by concrete knowledge, a craftsmanship that carried with it the touch and finish of an artist and a spirit and dramatic power that gave life to the subject and fired the student.

She was never satisfied with either her methods or procedures and she changed and recharged them to meet new discoveries and changing situations. This need she constantly kept in the consciousness of her students.

She was able to size up the capacity and individual differences of each student and challenging the ability that she found she held us unrelentingly to our best. As students we often resented this, as graduates we cherish it. Thus did she prepare and steel us

for the responsible duties before us and thus
did she develop in us those qualities of
self control, self reliance, courage, initiative, a loyalty
for and a pride in the vocation we had chosen.

When caring for the patient, I owe many
teachers much, I owe Miss McCrae most.

Lucy Stone



The Bulletin

Published by

Massachusetts State Nurses' Association

State Headquarters, 420 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

Vol. 3.

JUNE, 1934

No. 2.

Hours of Nursing Duty in Massachusetts Hospitals



ON May 19 of this year, a letter was sent by the state association to all the hospitals with nursing schools approved by the Massachusetts State Board of Nurse Examiners, asking for the following information:

To: Superintendents of Nurses.

The state association has been asked by the American Nurses' Association for figures on the hours of duty for nurses in hospitals of Massachusetts.

To secure as complete a picture as possible, we need to have the information from your hospital. Will you please answer the following questions:

1. a. What are the hours 'on duty' for special nurses in your hospital and what do these nurses receive per day?
24-hr.....12-hr.....8-hr.....
b. Does the nurse pay for her meals?
c. How many special duty nurses did you average during the month of April?
2. a. What are the hours 'on duty' for your ward supervisors (including head nurses)?
No. of hrs. per wk.....No. of hrs. per day.....
b. No. of ward supervisors?.....No. of head nurses?.....
3. a. What are the hours 'on duty' for floor duty nurses?
No. of hrs. per wk.....No. of hrs. per day.....
b. No. of floor duty nurses?.....
We need to have this information by MAY 28.

Ninety-nine letters were sent and eighty-nine replies were received. Twelve of the returns were not included in the following analysis as their figures were not germane to those of the larger group. There are training schools connected with all of the seventy-seven hospitals that are reported on. We find that the answers to the first question give us the following graphic picture:

There was on duty, in the seventy-seven hospitals, an average of 1,005 special nurses daily during the month of April, the variation in numbers being from 1 to 86 per hospital. The rate of payment and hours of duty vary from \$6.00 to \$5.00 per day for twenty-four and twelve hour duty and \$5.00, \$4.50 and \$4.00 per day for eight hour duty. In all cases the meals of the nurse were paid by the patient while the nurse was in the hospital.

The accompanying chart shows the grouping of hospitals in regard to the hours on duty for special nurses.

(Continued on page five)

The Saunders' Memorial Medal Award

ONE of the outstanding events of the National Biennial Convention was the awarding of the Walter Burns Saunders Memorial Medal to Miss Annabelle McCrae of the Massachusetts General Hospital. This took place midst great festivity at the first joint session, Monday evening, April 23, 1934, in the Washington Auditorium. With the exception of a very few no one knew who was to receive this medal as it is the custom of the Committee of Awards to keep the selection as a secret until the night of presentation. It was a pleasant surprise to the large attentive audience when Dr. Faxon of the American Hospital Association announced that Miss McCrae was to receive the medal.



MISS MCCRAE RECEIVING HER MEDAL

The presentation of this medal is the greatest tribute which a nurse can receive for distinguished work in the nursing profession. Miss McCrae is worthy of this great honor as she has always maintained an untiring and unselfish devotion to this great field of work. She has been a teacher for 39 years, and has sent more than 2,000 nurses into the profession. During the summer of 1918, she organized and taught a course in nursing practice at Camp Devens. She has also written a book on

(Continued on page four)



Impressions from the Convention

(THE 1934 A. N. A. BIENNIAL MEETING, WASHINGTON, D. C.—
APRIL 22-27)

Massachusetts Representation

Massachusetts was unusually well represented, with many alumnae associations for the first time sending representatives,—many of these being from the younger group. Paid delegates were sent by forty alumnae associations—almost fifty per cent alumnae association representation. Five hundred and sixty-four persons registered from Massachusetts, with three hundred and forty-three registering as American Nurses' Association members. The total Convention registration was seven thousand, nine hundred and sixty-four.

Delegate Meetings

These meetings were excellently conducted by the American Nurses' Association president, Miss Thomson, and were well attended. As a presiding officer, Miss Thomson was gracious and charming and her sense of humour provided the lighter touch often needed.

At the final business meeting, elections were announced early during the session and the following officers were elected:

President

Susan C. Francis

1st Vice-President

Julia C. Stimson

2nd Vice-President

Mabel E. Dunlap

Secretary

(No secretary was elected since none of the nominees received a majority vote. The directors, at the meeting on Saturday, elected Miss Teal.)

Treasurer

Emma M. Nichols

Directors:

Elnora Thomson,

Katherine Densford,

Genevieve Clifford.

Some of the More Important Amendments

1. Chairman of Private Duty Nurses' Section, and Government Nurses' Section, to be members of the A. N. A. Board of Directors. (Legislative and Mental Hygiene Sections were dissolved at this convention.)
2. Provision was made, in case N. O. P. H. N. president is not a nurse to have her place as ex-officio member of the A. N. A.

Board filled by the next ranking N. O. P. H. N. officer, who is a nurse.

3. In the future, the place and date of the Biennial Meeting is to be decided by the Board of Directors.

Important Resolution

RESOLUTION: To have the A. N. A., the state, district, and alumnae associations, work for an Eight-Hour Day for Private Duty nurses.

Joint Meetings

With the orchestra of the Government Bands,—the Marine, one night, the Army, another, the Navy, the third—as a drawing attraction the Auditorium, seating six thousand, was filled to overflowing at each joint meeting.

Massachusetts was particularly proud of having one of its members, Miss Annabelle McCrae, receive the Saunders Medal,—in recognition of twenty-nine years of teaching nursing theory and practice.

Mrs. Roosevelt honoured the association by speaking to the group very informally on "What Does the Public Expect from Nursing." She said in effect that in the future there will be less need of private nursing and more demand for public service.

Senator Copeland made a plea for school social nurses,—nurses with experience not only in public health nursing but with social background and ability to mould character of young people, and so help to cope with the crime situation.

Dr. Faxon, speaking on "The Changing Order and the Hospitals" pleaded for the right of the individual citizen to choose his hospital and his physician regardless of any insurance plan for the care of illness.

Round Tables

This year there were more Round Tables planned for those interested in the same problems. On Sunday afternoon, your executive secretary spoke at the round table for secretaries and executive secretaries. Your president attended the Advisory Council Meeting.

On Friday, the chairmen of the state and district Relief Fund committees met together. Your secretary attended this meeting. Everyone felt that the rules governing such a committee should be flexible enough to permit of nurses receiving money when they needed it. The name "Service Fund Committee" was recommended.

At a Round Table for State Revision Committee chairmen, discussion centred around the subject of associate membership in alumnae associations, with the national committee favoring a broad interpretation of membership. Other points brought up showed the necessity of a continual clarifying of the term "membership" for the majority of nurses.

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League Meetings

Your executive secretary attended only two of the League meetings. The first was a session conducted by the committee on Subsidiary Workers. The points brought out were (1) the ideal toward which to work should be a community nursing bureau, offering all types of nursing service, (2) that two levels of nursing should be recognized, (3) that there should be licensing of subsidiary workers, giving them their proper place in the nursing plan.

The second session was a Round Table on "Postgraduate Courses." Discussion centred around three points, (1) what new developments are taking place? (2) what are the difficulties encountered, and (3) how can courses be put on a sounder educational basis? The chief difficulty encountered is the applicant's lack of preparation in basic subjects.

The May and June numbers of the American Journal of Nursing have carried full accounts of and many papers read at the Biennial Convention.

To Boston—In October, 1934

The annual meetings of the State Nurses' Association, the League of Nursing Education, and Organization for Public Health Nursing, will be held at Boston, on October 31, November 1 and 2, the Hotel Statler to be headquarters and all meetings to be held there. The opening session will be on Wednesday at 10 A. M., and the closing session on Friday afternoon, November 2.

The Advisory Council of the state association, of which all alumnae association presidents are members, will hold a dinner meeting on Thursday, October 30.

At the first meetings in the fall, alumnae associations should keep in mind the appointment of members eligible to be district delegates. Each district association is entitled to one delegate for every fifteen members.

The convention program will appear with the fall issue of the Bulletin. Mrs. Anita French Smith is chairman of the Arrangements Committee.



Resumé of an article on the Progress of Eight-Hour Duty in Massachusetts, written by Mary E. G. Bliss and published in the June issue of the American Journal of Nursing.

MISS BLISS' article gives a graphic picture of the method and accomplishment of initiating the plan of eight-hour service for nurses doing specializing in hospitals.

On May 1st, 1933, following a vote of the alumnae in favor of the plan and with the full sympathy of the hospital superintendent and the board of trustees, Newton Hospital inaugurated the full eight-hour duty plan. Before this date, two or three Massachusetts hospitals had tried out an optional plan of giving both patient and nurses the choice of either eight or twelve-hour service.

The initial steps were taken in Boston by the Beth Israel Hospital Alumnae, who after a sympathetic audience with the superintendent of that hospital approached the executive secretary at the state headquarters' office and the chairman of the Private Duty Section of District No. 5, for help and guidance. Together this group contacted other Boston alumnae association groups and hospital superintendents to secure their cooperation, which resulted in fifteen alumnae presidents coming together for a first meeting. A second meeting of the same group brought the movement a step further on its way.

Meanwhile, the local Medical Superintendents' Club had appointed a committee to study the whole question of the eight-hour day for nurses. This committee expressed its willingness to meet with a committee from the nursing group, which helped to bring about a mutual understanding.

The next momentous step was a meeting of alumnae association presidents with the fifteen superintendents of training-schools, the executive secretary of the state association and the registrar of the Central Directory. This combined group struggled with the problem of what was to be the right fee to be charged and, after much discussion, the group finally decided to favor a fee of \$4.50 per day and the patient to pay to the hospital fifty cents per day for each special nurses' board.

Miss Bliss' article is well worth reading, and the real results of the whole venture, up to date, will be found on the first page of the Bulletin.

Requirements for Admission to Approved Nursing Schools

Revised Requirements for Admission to Approved Schools of Nursing in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in effect beginning September 1, 1934. (Adopted May 24, 1934.)

THE candidate must be a graduate of a standard four-year high school, or have equivalent preparation. The high school certificate must show the completion of fifteen units accepted by the high school in meeting graduation requirements.

The fifteen units for admission must include the six units in the Prescribed Group, six units from the Limited Elective Group, and three units may be free.

PRESCRIBED (6 units)

English	3 units	(4 years)
American History and Civics	1 unit	
Mathematics (Algebra and Plane Geometry)	2 units	} 1 unit of each will not be accepted.
or		
Science	2 units	
1 unit General Science or Biology		
1 unit from list below		

LIMITED ELECTIVES (6 units selected from the following)

Foreign Modern Language	2, 3, or 4 units
Greek or Latin	2 or 3 units
Social Studies	1 or 2 units
(See list below)	
Mathematics	1 unit (or 2 units if not offered before)
(See list below)	
Science	1 unit (or 2 units if not offered before)
(See list below)	
Commercial subjects	1 unit
(See list below)	
Practical Arts	1 unit
(Home Economics)	

FREE ELECTIVES (3 units)

These three units may consist of any work which the high school accepts as meeting its graduation requirement.

SOCIAL STUDIES

Community Civics	1/2 or 1 unit
History to about 1700	1 unit
European History since 1700	1 unit
Economics	1/2 unit
Problems of Democracy	1/2 or 1 unit
Ancient History	1 unit
English History	1 unit
Medieval and Modern History	1 unit

SCIENCE

General Science	1/2 or 1 unit
Biology or Botany or Zoology	1/2 or 1 unit
Chemistry	1 unit
Physics	1 unit
Physical Geography	1/2 or 1 unit
Physiology and Hygiene	1/2 or 1 unit
Astronomy or Geology	1/2 or 1 unit

MATHEMATICS

Algebra	1 or 2 units
Arithmetic	1 unit
Geometry	1 unit
College Review Mathematics	1 unit
Bookkeeping	1 unit

COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS

Stenography (including Typewriting)	1 or 2 units
Commercial Geography	1/2 or 1 unit
Commercial Law	1/2 unit

Application for Renewal of Certificate as a Registered Nurse

AS this Bulletin goes to press many nurses will have received from the State Board of Nurse Examiners their re-registration cards for 1934; others will receive theirs

shortly. In addition, you have received this year, for the first time, a re-registration blank for 1935 registration. Be sure to keep this blank in a safe place, ready to mail with your 50c fee in December, 1934, since you will receive no reminder from the Board, this year; it is to be your personal responsibility.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

BOARD OF REGISTRATION OF NURSES

Room 144 State House, Boston

Renewal of Certificate

Extract from Law (Chap. 112, Section 74)

"* * * Every person registered hereunder who continues to hold himself out as a registered nurse, shall, on or before December thirty-first in each year, renew his registration for the ensuing year by payment of fifty cents to the board, and thereupon the board shall issue a certificate showing that the holder thereof is entitled to practice as a registered nurse for the period covered by said payment. In default of such renewal, a person registered hereunder shall forfeit the right to practice as a registered nurse or to hold himself out as such until such fee shall have been paid. * * *"

Please submit fee in the form of a money order or check. **Do not send stamps.**

APPLICATION FOR RENEWAL OF CERTIFICATE AS A REGISTERED NURSE for the Year 19.....

Renewal cards will not be issued unless the information as indicated below is given.

Name in full.....
 Permanent address.....City.....State.....
 Present address.....City.....State.....
 Name of training school.....City.....
 Name on certificate.....
 Date Massachusetts Registration was granted.....
 Massachusetts Registration No.....
 (Signature).....

A Place to Go—Fairview!

FAIRVIEW is a vacation and weekend house open all the year. It is located thirty miles north of Boston, between Ipswich and Newburyport. It can be reached by the Boston and Maine Railroad from the North Station, or by Motor Route 1, or 1A.

The house is open to graduate nurses, student nurses, and other guests—if the latter are visiting with nurse friends. The stay is limited to two weeks. Each guest is expected to take care of her own room.

The rates for room and board at Fairview Nurses' Vacation House bring it within the reach of all.

Graduates \$2.00; students \$1.50; other guests \$2.50 per day.

Write or telephone: Rowley 24.

Christena Wieck, Hostess.

Alumnae Association Publications

In reply to our request in the March issue of the Bulletin, the following additional alumnae bulletins have been received at the state headquarters' office:

Lawrence General
 Malden
 New England Deaconess
 Salem
 Worcester State.

The Saunders' Memorial Medal Award

(Continued from page one)

"Nursing Procedures" which is used extensively both here and abroad. Dr. Faxon so aptly said in his address: "Endowed with fierce devotion, she has taught with a concrete knowledge of her subject, with a

IN MEMORIAM

Lucy L. Drown, a charter member of the Massachusetts State Nurses' Association and one of its honorary members since 1917, passed away at Lakeport, New Hampshire, on June 21, 1934.

Miss Drown graduated from the Boston City Hospital on February 11, 1884. She succeeded Linda Richards as superintendent of nurses in 1885, which position she continued to hold until 1910.

She was a charter member of the American Society of Superintendents' of Training Schools for Nurses—now the National League of Nursing Education, of which she was the first treasurer, serving for five years.

Miss Dock in her History of Nursing says: "Miss Drown must be singled out for honors for her long years—more than a quarter of a century—as superintendent of nurses in the Boston City School, and for her classical New England type; so high-minded, so scrupulously submissive where she thought her duty lay, so gentle, so immovable, with such an unexpected little flash of revolutionary spirit!"

With Miss Drown's retirement, in 1910, from the field of active nursing, went one who was essentially a pioneer.

craftsmanship, a spirit and a dramatic power that has fired her students with enthusiasm and imparted a momentum that many of them never lost."

As Miss McCrae stepped forward to receive the medal, 8000 nurses rose to pay their respect to her. She received the medal and ovation in a very modest and gracious manner and said that her perpetual enthusiasm for the teaching of nursing was due to the efforts, cooperation, and success of her co-workers and students.

Miss McCrae is the fourth nurse to receive the Saunders' Medal, which was established by L. W. Saunders, 2nd, of Philadelphia, as a memorial to his father. The medal is inscribed with her name and the words: "Distinguished for Service in the Cause of Nursing." W. P.



Hours of Nursing Duty in Massachusetts Hospitals

(Continued from page one)

The answers to the second and third questions are best presented together—

For the month of April, in the 77 hospitals, there were:

257 ward supervisors working from 7 to 10 hours per day

538 head nurses working from 7 to 10 hours per day

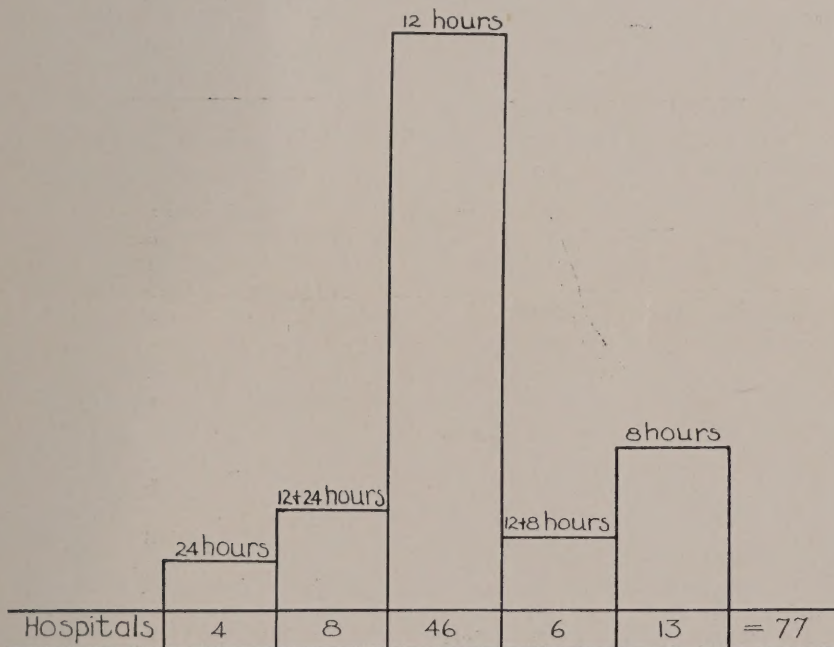
868 floor duty nurses working

from 8 to 10 hours per day, a total of 1,663.

The hours of duty as reported are subject to considerable variance because of the different adjustments made by the institutions to plan for the days off duty. The hours per week vary from 44 to 63, with two at 44 and one each at 63, 62 and four at 60.

Hours for Hospital Specialling in Massachusetts

Rate per day- \$6.00-5.00-4.50-4.00 with meals



Everyone will be interested to know the hospitals that have adopted the eight-hour day for special nurses. We present the following list as of July 1, 1934:

Beth Israel, Boston.

Carney, Boston.

Faulkner, Jamaica Plain.

Leonard Morse, Natick.

Massachusetts General, Boston—all departments.

Massachusetts Memorial, Boston.

New England Deaconess, Boston.

New England Hospital for Women and Children, Roxbury.

New England Sanitarium, Melrose.

Newton, Newton Lower Falls.

Peter Bent Brigham, Boston.

St. Luke's, New Bedford.

Professional Membership

Members as of June 15, 1934:

No. of District	No. of Members
1	462
2	450
3	824

4 543

5 2560

In a recent survey of the membership of this association, it was found that 37 per cent of the membership is engaged in private duty nursing.

Program of First Nurses' Alumnae Institute in Massachusetts

HELD AT NEWTON HOSPITAL,
APRIL 4, 1934.

10:00 A. M.

Meet promptly in Doctor's Assembly Room (Nurses' old dining-room).

Welcome, Miss Bertha Allen.

Welcome, Miss Mary Bliss.

Paper—Private Duty Nursing, Miss Eva Twombly.

Paper—Public Health Nursing, Miss Marie Knowles.

10:30 A. M.

Operating Room—Clinic.

11:30 A. M.

Doctor's Assembly Room.

Clinic—Fractures by Doctor Morrison.

Clinic—Pneumonia by Doctor Kattwinkel.

12:30 M.

Lunch, 35c. To be served in Students' Dining Room.

1:15 P. M.

Exhibits. Assembly Room:

(These to include treatment trays, respirator machine and other equipment in daily hospital use.)

2:00 P. M.

Practical Class Room under Founders.

Laboratory Reports.

Treatment of Urological Patients by Miss Story.

Practical Demonstrations by Student Nurses.

Procedures that have been changed.

3:45 P. M.

Regular Business Meeting.

4:15 P. M.

Speaker, Miss Florence Jackson.

Subject: Placement Bureaus and what they can do for nurses.

114 registered for the Institute.

The A. N. A. Membership Card

The A. N. A. membership cards of 18 members have been returned to the state headquarters' office because of incorrect addresses. Can you help us by supplying the addresses of—

Beaton, Mrs. Wendell

Bennett, Mrs. Beatrice H.

Coffin, Gladys

Lord, Grace

Gillie, Margaret

MacIntire, Katherine I.

MacQuarrie, Lulu

Martin, Carolyn

O'Connor, Catherine

Ridyard, Mildred
Rudkin, Margaret
Sheridan, Josephine
Sleeper, Lillian A.
Smith, Katie
Sonis, Claire
Sternor, Marjorie
Stevens, Helen
Yengis, Anne.

Report of Central Directory for Nurses

READ AT MEETING OF DIST. V,
M. S. N. A., MAY 24, 1934

To the Board of Directors of District V, M. S. N. A., is herewith presented the report of the Central Directory for Nurses, from January 1st to May 15th, 1934, inclusive; in contrast to the same period in 1933.

For the year 1933, to May 15th, we had a total of 7650 calls, of which 7061 were Hospital calls, and 565 were Home calls.

In 1934, during the same period, we have had a total of 9735 calls, of which 9099 have been Hospital calls, and 610 were for homes, but while there was a total increase of 2085 calls, there were only 45 more home calls than in 1933; the great increase in Hospital calls being due to the establishment of the eight-hour day, by three of our leading Hospitals.

In March we had 84 eight-hour calls, in April 720, and to May 15th, 995.

In April, 1934, we had a daily average of 80 plus calls, and sent out an average of 79 plus, nurses; the largest number in the history of the Central Directory. Our maximum number on call was 407 and our minimum number, 265; as against a maximum and minimum of 669, and 560, in April, 1933.

To May 15th, our maximum number on call has been 343, and our minimum of 263, as contrasted with a maximum and minimum of 606 and 547 for May, 1933.

To May 15th of this year, we have had a daily average of 88 calls, with a daily average sent out of 86 plus; and for the entire period of 4½ months, an average of 80 plus, sent out daily, as against an average of 62 plus, for the same period in 1933.

During the nineteen weeks of 1934, which this report covers, we have had 82 requests to fill various positions, principally floor duty, of which we have had 54; 47 having

been filled; 6 not filled, and one pending.

The other requests have included:

Admitting clerk, 1.
Lab. Technicians, 2.
X-ray Technician, 1.
Night Supervisor, 1.
Head Nurses.
Obstetric Supervisor.
Director of School.
Instructors—practical and theoretical.
Anesthetists.
O. R. Supervisors, 3.
Camp Positions, 3.

These requests numbered 29 and of them, we have filled only 7; which fact would seem to demonstrate the need of more, better, and especially prepared nurses. However, nine are still pending and some of these, at least, we expect to fill.

The general increase in work is a source of great encouragement to us all and we fervently pray for its continuance.

1934

District Program and Credentials Committees

District No. 1

Program

Juliette A. Whittaker,
24 Belmont Ave., Northampton.

Credentials

Mrs. Mildred A. Canedy,
21 Grinnell Street, Greenfield.

District No. 2

Program

Catherine R. Cain,
City Hospital, Worcester.

Credentials

Edith S. Persons,
Hahnemann Hospital, Worcester.

District No. 3

Program

Joan Waldron,
Union Hospital, Fall River.

Credentials

Ruth Harrington,
St. Luke's Hospital, New Bedford.

District No. 4

Program

Mae Bartley,
Beverly Hospital, Beverly.

Credentials

Jennie Hanson,
29 Baker Ave., Beverly.

District No. 5

Program

Edith Peterson,
195 Pilgrim Road, Boston

Credentials

Mrs. Blanche L. Burgess,
25 Deaconess Road, Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS

STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION

Officers for 1934

President—MRS. DELIGHT S. JONES
Fall River

First Vice-Pres.—BLANCHE A. BLACKMAN
Springfield

Second Vice-Pres.—MARGARET L. BOYLE
Worcester

Secretary—MARY ALICE McMAHON
Boston

Treasurer—EMMA M. NICHOLS
West Roxbury

Directors

BERTHA W. ALLEN

ELIZABETH ROSS

ALICE W. MARSH

Private Duty Nurses' Section—
GERTRUDE B. REDMOND, *Chairman*

HELENE G. LEE

Executive Secretary

1934 Standing Committees and Special Committees

Finance

CARRIE M. HALL, *Chairman*

Headquarters

ELIZABETH ROSS, *Chairman*

Legislative

MARGARET DIETER, *Chairman*

Nominations

MARGARET E. GAFFNEY, *Chairman*

Program

MARY E. G. BLISS, *Chairman*

Revision

NELL A. HOSTETLER, *Chairman*

Relief and Emergency Fund

ELIZABETH McMAHON, *Chairman*

Study of Attendant Situation

MARY E. SHEPARD, *Chairman*

State F. E. R. A.

FLORENCE M. PATTERSON, *Chairman*

Organization for Public Health Nursing

OFFICERS FOR 1934

President—Mrs. Harold A. Marvin.

Secretary—Mrs. Harold Plimpton.

Treasurer—Hilga S. Nelson.

Massachusetts League of Nursing Education

OFFICERS FOR 1934

President—Blanche A. Blackman.

Secretary—Rena D. Moore.

Treasurer—Helen A. Newhall.

**Program of
Tribute Service**

to

Miss Annabella McCrae

June 13, 1948 Meseley Building 2:45

Music, Miss Hope Wright Orchestra

Presiding -

**Dr. Edward L. Young
Member Board Consultation
Massachusetts General Hospital**

For the School of Nursing -

**Miss Sylvia Perkins
Assistant Director of the School
of Nursing and Supervisor of
Instruction in Nursing**

For the Alumnae -

**Miss Helen Weed
Recent Director of Simmons College
School of Nursing**

For Medical Associates -

**Dr. Joseph C. Aub
Director, Medical Laboratories of the
Collis P. Huntington Memorial Hospital
and Physician, Massachusetts General
Hospital**

For Nursing Associates -

**Miss Martha Ruth Smith
Dean of the School of Nursing,
Boston University**

The Lord's Prayer - Solo

Mr. Keith Hatfield, Baritone

Benediction -

**Rev. William C. Hart
Assistant Rector Old South Church**

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Private - Service

to

Miss Annabelle Brown

June 12, 1948, Monday Evening 7:30

Radio, Miss Hope Wright, President

President -

For the School of Nursing -

For the Nurses -

For Medical Association -

For Nursing Association -

The Lady's Doctor -

Sanitation -

Mr. Edward J. Young
Nurses School Administration
Massachusetts General Hospital

Miss Sylvia Weston
Assistant Director of the School
of Nursing and Supervisor of
Instruction in Nursing

Miss Helen Wood
Nurses School of Harvard College
School of Nursing

Dr. Joseph C. Kim
Assistant Medical Laboratories of the
College R. W. Longfellow Memorial Hospital
and Harvard Medical School

Miss Sylvia Weston
Nurses School of Harvard College
School of Nursing

Dr. Joseph C. Kim

Dr. Joseph C. Kim
Nurses School of Harvard College
School of Nursing

ANNABELLA MCCRAE MEMORIAL SERVICE

The school is as its teachers are. A teacher whose influence permeates a great, but to a degree a preoccupied institution, a teacher whose precepts live on in the minds and hearts of nurses and doctors long after the substance is but shadow, leaves all in her debt forever.

"The responsibility of the teacher is so great that a full vision of it can be crushing," says Mark Van Doren. Miss McCrae crushed? Yet, what a vision she had of Nursing. She lifted us to a plane so high that we saw the possibility of doing what appeared impossible. We had glimpses of her vision bright enough to cast light through the years. Did a faint sound of crackling accompany the light? How did her tremendous responsibility affect her? Challenge and humility and curiosity appear to be some of the answers.

She was never satisfied that the last word had been said about a procedure. One ventures, that, in the span of her teaching years, nowhere would one have found more experimenting based on the desire for a better way, more attention to precision, to deftness, to the elimination of false moves, to consideration of the patient first, last, and all of the time. Her training was not the day of Nursing based on Chemistry, Physics, Microbiology but when Miss McCrae started to teach, she brought to her work tools of incomparable value: an inquiring mind, a respect for what others could teach her, indefatigability, and an innate sense of values. As a child, one imagines that her good Scotch family provided her with that approach to living which consists in never accepting that which is shoddy and second-rate. They doubtless weighed necessity against fancy in favor of that which had purpose above transitory and even imagined pleasure. Do not be misled into thinking that t

this implies poverty of pocketbook or mind. It means recognition of worth. Miss McGrae had a keen eye for values. Do you remember her insistence that the Boston Transcript was the only newspaper the fabric of which was good enough to serve her purpose? Do you remember how she pronounced "good"? She measured by the best.

After choosing the most suitable materials, comes their best use. Orderliness of things and of mind she valued highly. Do you remember how she stressed the need for having the pieces of equipment arranged in the order of their use? "Put the thing you need first on top and you need never be confused about where to start," she would say. This has served many of us well in moments of stress.

But what of human performance? Here, best could be excelled. To reach, to stretch, to improve were demands she made on herself first and always. She said many times with true humility that she knew herself inadequate to her task. This served as spur not deterrent. She had the right to exact much from others because she never failed to serve them. Her physical endurance was unbelievably great. Whoever attended a laboratory period in Thayer without Miss McGrae present and dominating the scene? She taught with every breath and action. That the range of her visual fields was extraordinary is no news.

She knew that the teacher learns by teaching, the most refined form of studying. Her memory may sometimes need to be evoked lest in some minds teaching is relegated to classrooms. Her influence permeated this institution and those to which her students went like the spring in the hills that becomes the river and finally merges with the sea which we may call Nursing. That influence shall continue to flow.

There are some, perhaps many, who fear that the trend to a liberal education for nurses may take them from the bedside. Let their fears be quieted. As a more carefully devised program evolves, here at least, we shall be motivated in one special way by Miss McGrae. We shall try to have the students learn by practising the arts of nursing as she conceived them: based on safe and skillful practice and determined by the needs of the patient. The foundation for this is our heritage from her. That the safe and skillful practice of nursing requires more background ~~than than now~~ than it

once did, she would be the last to deny. She preached the need for it. That the needs of the patients are seen to originate from the depths of his personality and the breadth of his social setting, she was well aware. That, as nursing appears to need so many hands, the professional nurse must be able to teach better, could scarcely displease her. One reality we must not forget is this - it is impossible to teach refined skills, whether manual or social, to others if one has not practiced those skills to refinement oneself. Did Fritz Kreisler learn to play the violin from a teacher who could barely rasp out a scale? Shall the professional nurses of tomorrow teach their helpees without first having learned the skills and the arts of giving the exquisite nursing care that was Miss McCrae's vision and practice?

Let no one leave these halls without renewing her promise to keep that vision before her and to use every device to illuminate it and strengthen it. This shall be Miss McCrae's "unseen harvest".

TRIBUTE PAID TO MISS McCRAE BY THE REVEREND FREDERICK M. MEEK
at
THE SERVICE IN GORDON CHAPEL, FEBRUARY THE FOURTH, NINETEEN HUNDRED FORTY-EIGHT

This is a day in which are mingled devotion, thanksgiving, memory, affection, and a sense of great triumph. And it is only fitting that we gather in this Church - beloved by her - to remember Annabella McCrae, what she was, what she did, what she meant, and to commend her with surety and confidence to Him of Whom it is said: "He healeth the broken in heart and bindeth up their wounds." Because she too dealt in the skills and the processes of healing, the bond between her and the God Whom she loved and served was strengthened.

Canada and these United States are bound inseparably together because of the interchange of people between the two countries. Few Canadians have brought a greater contribution to the life of this, their adopted home, than Annabella McCrae. No one could do adequate justice to her career in the nursing profession - even those who worked with her - for there were those qualities of character and personality which made her what she was - unique.

The Massachusetts General Hospital will always be in her debt. It is said that no woman in the United States, perhaps in the world, had as many nurses pass through her training classes as did Annabella McCrae. And what a teacher she was! In the light of actual needs and emergencies how reasonable her most demanding requirements were shown to be. Always her passion was the primary one of the people who must be helped. Perhaps I can do no better than to make this paraphrase:

Honor the nurse according to thy need of her with the honors due unto her;
For verily the Lord hath created her.
For from the Most High cometh healing.
The Lord hath created medicines out of the earth and He hath given skill
unto men
That they might be glorified in His marvellous works.
With them doth he heal a man, and taketh away his pain.
His works shall not be brought to an end, and from him is peace upon the
face of the earth.
Give place unto the nurse for verily the Lord hath created her.
... . For thou hast need of her;
There is a time when in her very hands is the issue of good.
She also shall beseech the Lord that He may prosper her
In giving relief and healing for the maintenance of life.
Be thou comforted for her when her spirit departeth from her.

The honors and the recognitions that came to Annabella McCrae were deserved: the Saunders Medal - and who had a better right to that award for outstanding service in the nursing profession in America; her textbook with its different editions and translations; the offices and responsibilities which were given to her out of recognition for her talent and her dependability.

She was strong, quiet, positive, frank, all lighted by humor and an affection undemonstrative but always abiding. She kindled the fires of enthusiasm for her calling - and it was a calling to her - in the lives of others, and those fires burned ever after, because they had been lighted at the altar flame of her devotion. She never ceased to press forward to a better, and thus she

will be much at home in the land to which she has gone, where life goes on and there are still tasks to be done. And like the great Lord and the Master of us all, she had no room in her life or her purpose for a shoddy or a half-hearted effort.

Everywhere in America today men and women are remembering Annabella McCrae and they bless the God and the Master Whom she served that she was Annabella McCrae.

It was her expressed wish that she should take the last journey on earth from this very place, the Gordon Chapel of Old South Church. There in yonder sanctuary was the place where she worshipped and prayed. There she sat in the sacred silences. There she listened to the familiar words from the Book of Books. There she bowed her head and lifted her heart up to the Source of all life, the God Whom she loved. And there, in God's presence, she drank at the eternal springs of living water. And she knew beyond any shadow of a doubt, even as we do, and as we affirm for her, that always she was, and now is, in God's care and God's keeping.

Rendel Harris once said: "When I pass over I do not want anyone to say: 'Now his labor is ended.' I shall at first want to rest a little, and then I shall be ready to go on with God's work in new ways." So it will be with Annabella McCrae in that new life which is hers - a life toward which all our faces are set.

I would recall the experience of Mr. Valiant-for-Truth in Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. When the summons had come for Mr. Valiant-for-Truth that he must go hence, it is said: "He called for his friends and told them of it. Then said he, 'I am going to my Father's, and though with great difficulty I am got hither, yet now do I not repent me of all the trouble I have been at to arrive where I am. My sword I give to him that shall succeed me in my pilgrimage, and my courage and skill to him that can get it. My marks and scars I carry with me to be a witness for me that I have fought His battles Who will be my rewarder.'"

("When the day that he must go hence was come many accompanied him to the riverside") - and "when the day that she must go hence was come, many accompanied her to the riverside, and so she passed over and all the trumpets sounded for her on the other side!"

